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The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1869. VOL. 42: NO 33.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special Inotices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individal interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
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One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by *letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the "Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. Apri 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR, *ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.*

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1:69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23aprly

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford April 1. '69..

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.

All operations pertaining to *Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry* performed with care and WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON, EXCHANGE HOTEL, 31july:tf Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

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BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

ITEMS.

GERMANY has a man without a breast-bone. There are plenty in the country who are without a back bone.

GREELEY lost a hat on the Harvards. It was a new one, "old whity" still being safe in his possession.

THEY were going to present an American Girl to Vanderbilt, but he bought her himself.

REMARK of an Iowa man during the total eclipse: "Gentlemen, I have been to a hundred circuses, but that beats 'em all!"

A PARIS laundress secured the payment of her bill by carrying off the wooden leg of a refractory customer.

THE Viceroy bought a doll in Paris for the Sultan's daughter. The ear-rings of the toy woman cost $10,000.

IN choosing a carpet get one with small figures; in choosing a wife get one with few relations.

A PHILADELPHIA telegram says: The loss by the Cape May fire is estimated at $250,000. Boynton, the pearl diver, in whose store the fire originated, has been arrested, charged with causing the fire. The United States Hotel was valued at $90,000, and insured for $47,000.

THE workmen at the east end of the Hoosac Tunnel have unexpectedly struck a vein of soft rock, of the mica slate order, which is quite easily pried and picked off without blasting. What will be developed as to the extent of the vein is of course uncertain, and future developments will be watched with interest. The Tunnel Committee of the Legislature visited the work on Tuesday.

THE leading Canadian papers speak in generous terms of the defeated crew in the international boat race. The Toronto *Globe* describes how much more attention has been paid to rowing in the English universities than in the American, and says that Harvard has shown how excellent a crew she can turn out, and cannot justly be disappointed at having been beaten by Oxford under such circumstances.

AARON S. PENNINGTON, a prominent lawyer of Patterson, New Jersey, and brother of the late Governor Pennington, died very suddenly on Wednesday afternoon. He was playing whist with a party of friends, when, raising his hand to his head, he complained of faintness. A glass of water was brought, but gave him no relief. He was then laid upon a bed and a physician was sent for but before his arrival Mr. Pennington expired. His disease was understood to be apoplexy.

PURCHASING BONDS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed his assistant at Washington to continue through September the weekly purchases of bonds and sales of gold which have been made throughout August, Any one who pleases has a right to guess that Mr. Boutwell means to *keep* doing so until directed by Congress to do otherwise. We heartily trust that such is his purpose. The best answer to the demagogue cry that the debt can never be paid is to persist in steadily paying it.

GREAT BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO.—On Thursday the largest span of any truss bridge in the United States was completed on the great bridge across the Ohio river at Louisville, which is destined to connect the Kentucky and Indiana shores. The bridge itself will be, when finished, (and the engineer in charge expects to turn over his contract for the building some time in November,) one of the most splendid structures of the kind in this or any other country. This last span covers three hundred and seventy feet, and is a marvel of engineering skill.

THE idea of constructing a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien and thus uniting the Atlantic and Pacific ocean, has received a new impetus in the fact that Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, recently returned to the United States in the steamship Guerriere from the command of the South Atlantic fleet, has been ordered to make arrangements for a survey of the Isthmus in order to ascertain the practicability of cutting the canal. Likely enough this will be the next great work to which the constructive genius and enterprise of American engineers will be applied.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.—Treasurer Spinner has written a letter in respect to the redemption of Mutilated currency, and as to any rules authorized or approved by the Department for detecting counterfeits, in which he says: "No instructions have been issued by the Department relative to the mode of ascertaining the genuineness of United States notes; but the decision as to the character of the notes presented to them has been left to the discretion of the officers themselves. The Department has never promulgated or approved any system or sets of rules for the detection of counterfeits, for the reason that it is believed no general rules can be laid down which would render all persons who may study them good judges, of money. A careful comparison of suspected notes with those known to be genuine, good natural discernment, and familiarity with the different kinds of notes, are requisite to enable a person to distinguish counterfeits from genuine notes with certainty.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT ROBBERY.—The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 22d says: For several days past General La Grange, the Special Agent of the Treasury Department, has been investigating an affair respecting the abstraction of about 720 ounces of gold bullion from the office of William Schmolz, the former Coiner in the Mint. The deficit was first discovered by Mr. Schmolz on the 3d of August, while making up his account of coinage from the 1st of July to the last day of the same month. This loss was immediately made known to Dr. Linderman, and that officer, acting under instructions from the Government, commenced an investigation on the 14th instant. Three days after, General La Grange entered upon the duties of his office, and was informed of the deficit which had occured in the office of the Coiner. It is alleged that this deficiency occurred between the 1st of July and the 1st of August, and that owing to the confusion which existed on account of the change of offices, some one abstracted the bullion from the Coiner's office. It has been stated that Mr. Schmolz intends to place securities for payment of the amount missing from the Treasury in the hands of Mr. Swain, the late Superintendant. The matter is still being investigated, and at last accounts no clue had been found to fasten suspicion on any one.

Poetry.

SEPTEMBER DAYS.

In flickering light and shade the broad stream goes,
With cool, dark nooks and checkered, rippling shallows;
Through reedy fens its sluggish current flows,
Where lillies grow and purple blossomed mallows.

The aster-blooms above its eddies shine,
With pollened bees about them humming slowly,
And in the meadow-lands the drowsy kine.
Making music with their sweet bells, tinkling slowly.

The shrill cicada, on the hillside tree,
Sounds to its mate a note of love or warning,
And turtle-doves re-echo, plaintively,
From upland fields, a soft melodious mourning.

A golden haze conceals the horizon,
A golden sunshine slants across the meadows;
The pride and prime of Summer-time is gone,
But beauty lingers in these Autumn shadows.

The wild hawk's shadow fleets across the grass,
Its softened gray the softened green outvying;
And fair scenes fairer grow while yet they pass,
As breezes freshen when the day is dying.

O weep September! thy first breezes bring
The dry leaf's rustle and the squirrel's laughter,
The cool, fresh air, whence health and vigor spring,
And promise of exceeding joy hereafter.

WAIF.

Nodding to the zephyr, bowing to the breeze:
Riding on a sunbeam, floating o'er the trees;
Up the lofty mountain; down the open plain,
Crossing o'er the meadow, then back again;
Gliding into gardens everywhere so free,
Kissing pretty flowers, coquetting with the bee,
Merry as a cricket, gentle as a dove,
Happy as a pigeon cooing to his love;
Gossamer your person, dress so very airy,
Graceful as a swallow, lighter than a fairy.
Sailing through the country dancing o'er the town,
What on earth so happy as the *thistle-down.*

Miscellaneous.

WORTH HER WEIGHT IN GOLD.

"Thank fate I shall never be the prey of a fortune hunter."

As Sally Beauclere uttered the words she threw herself back upon the sofa and tossed her handsome head with a little laugh.

"Your fortune is your face," rejoined her companion, as he gazed admiringly on her fine features. Sally opened her large eyes in astonishment.

"A compliment from you Tom!" she exclaimed.

The gentleman colored. "I know I am not much given to pretty compliments, but you know, Sally, that I admire you all the same."

To tell the truth Tom Middleton had for a long time loved Miss Sally with all the strength of an earnest and constant nature; but he was very diffident, he had shrank from making known his attachment, fearing Sally's ridicule, though had he been more confident of himself he might have read long ago a secret that Sally's eyes took little pains to conceal. But Tom never imagined how desirable a fellow he was in himself, and knowing he had no great fortune to bestow, he did not venture to offer his hand to the duughter of Senator Beauclere, and the reigning belle of the city. Sally was one of a large family, it is true, and portionless, but her father's position and her own beauty made Tom imagine her to be far removed from him. Now, he only looked hurt when she thus playfully sneered at his small compliment and turning away to the window did not catch the tender look that stole over Sally's handsome features.

"Well, what is the weather?" she asked, after a moment, as he still stood gazing out into the night.

"It is a beautiful moonlight, and I think I had better go."

"Go! Oh, Tom! Why this is the last time I shall see you for ever so long."

"And will you care?" he asked, as he came to her side.

Sally blushed. "Of course I shall care, Tom."

"No, Sally, to-morrow you are going to Washington. You will be a belle there, as as you are everywhere, and you will soon forget me."

"No, indeed, Tom!" she replied earnestly. "Among all those strange faces and people I don't care anything about, I shall long for my old friends."

"But not me. You won't care much whether I am among the number or not."

"Yes I shall."

Tom was a fool where women were concerned, or he would have known what those words in that soft tone meant. As it was a wild hope did spring up in his heart, but when he looked again at that beautiful woman it died away. "I am not brilliant enough for her," he thought, but he plucked up sufficient courage to put out his hand and take one of hers.

"You are very kind, Sally," he said. "I shall come on to Washington by and by, and then I shall know how sincere your words are."

Sally's cheeks burnt; but at that moment the door opened. Tom dropped her hand, as one of the numerous young sisters came in, and the golden opportunity passed away, for they were not together again for that evening.

On that very same night, nearly a thousand miles miles away, two young gentlemen were speaking of this same young lady. They were travelers, who had accidentally met on board a steamer on Lake Erie. They were total strangers, and were ignorant of even each others name, but had fallen into a chat as they strolled on the deck, udder the rays of the full moon.

"I never was so far from land before in my life," said the elder of the two, a fine looking man perhaps thirty-five.

"Indeed!" exclaimed his companion, a handsome city-bred looking gentleman. "May I ask where you are from, that your experience has been so limited?"

"From the interior of North Carolina."

"Ah!" cried the stranger, and his cold features lit up into sudden interest. Then perhaps you know the Beauclere's?"

"Very well, indeed; they are old friends of mine."

"And Miss Beauclere; you know her?"

"Certainly."

"I hear she is very handsome."

"Yes. Do you know her?"

"No. I have merely heard of her; but I expect to meet her in Washington this winter. She is the oldest daughter, is she not?"

"Yes."

"And is Senator Beauclere a man of wealth?"

"Yes. That is he has a very fine estate."

"Miss Sally is the daughter of the first marriage, is she not?"

"Yes, and a noble girl. Why she is worth half a million in herself alone," exclaimed the North Carolinian enthusiastically.

His companion started a little at the words, but changed the conversation to other subjects, and before long the two gentlemen parted for the night, still in ignorance of each others names. They did not meet again, but in the morning exchanged merely a distant bow as they left the boat in opposite directions.

The weeks passed on, and Sally Beauclere was established with her parents at Willard's Hotel in Washington. As Middleton had predicted her beauty and talents drew around her a circle of admirers, and before long she was established as one of the reigning belles of Washington.

The admiration and adulation that she received Sally found more intoxicating and delightful than she had imagined. It was very pleasant to be the beauty of every ball room and constantly surrounded by a circle of admirers. The idea of returning to the humdrum life of home was not always pleasant to her, and she sometimes felt half inclined to think seriously of accepting some of the brilliant offers that were made to her. She had been a good deal put out too with Tom for not speaking before she came away. Sometimes she was half inclined to doubt his love for her, and although his earnest eyes haunted her with their wistful look of affection, she had more than one serious thought of trying to banish his remembrance and marry, as many others around her did, for money rather than love.

Most prominent among her sworn admirers was Mr. Charlton Murray, of New York. Handsome, distinguished looking, and reputed to be of great wealth, he seemed to be a match not to be despised. Since the moment of his first introduction to Sally he had devoted himself to her most persistently. Every day a boquet of fresh flowers came to her room with his compliments; every morning he hung over her chair; every evening he was ready to attend her at the receptions.

Sally, to tell the truth, was very well pleased with his admiration—he understood so well how to play the agreeable, he paid such pretty compliments, he was so handsome and thorough bred. He had already made his proposal in form, and Sally was listening to his earnest pleading, as they sat half hidden from observation in one of the deep windows of the hotel parlor.

"Pray Miss Sally think favorably of my suit. My hopes of happiness, my future life depend upon your reply."

The words were earnest, the tone impassioned. Saly's check burned as she hesitated for a reply. "I have known you for so short a time," she faltered.

"What is that? You have known me for five weeks, and during that time have seen me more frequently than you would in a whole year under different circumstances. I have known you long enough to love you—madly, distractedly love you! And you have known me long enough to bid me at least hope."

She did not reply, and he bent toward her, taking her hand in his eagerness. "Sally, my dearest Sally."

His words and actions recalled her to her position, and she drew back.

"You may forget where you are, Mr. Murray!"

At that moment she caught sight of a gentleman who was talking with her father. "There is an old friend of mine. I must go and speak to him." And she sprang up without any reply to her impassioned suitor.

"Murray looked after her with a smile of triumph. He had little doubt of his ultimate success.

"Mr. Trumbull, how do you do?" cried Sally as she came forward.

"Ah. Miss Sally, I am glad to see you again," exclaimed the gentleman. "The dissipation of Washington has not spoiled you. I see you are more blooming than ever."

Sally laughed and blushed.

"Come, now, pa, don't you bore Mr. Trumbull with politics, but let me have him for awhile to tell me how every one is at home."

Senator Beauclere, after a few more words, turned away, and Sally and her old friend sat down side by side. Mr. Trumbull had married one of her school-mates, and she regarded him almost as a brother.

"Well, Miss Sally, tell me about your beaux. Whose heart have you broken last?"

Involuntarily Sally glanced towards Murray, who stood in the window regarding her with jealous eyes.

"Nobody's," she replied lightly; but Mr. Trumbull's look followed hers.

"Why, who is that fellow that is watching you so earnestly?" he exclaimed with a start.

"Mr. Murray, of New York, if you mean the young gentleman in the window."

"It is the very man I saw last fall, and spoke to of you," said Mr. Trumbull. "Has he been making love to you?"

"What did he say about me?" asked Sally, ignoring his last words'

"He did not say much: he asked a great many questions about you. But, say, has he proposed to you?"

"Never mind whether he has or not, but tell me what he said," urged Sally eagerly.

"He asked if your father was rich, for one thing."

"And what did you say?"

"I said yes."

"And what else? Tell me all about it," she cried imperiously.

Mr. Trumbull laughed. "I told him you were worth half a million of dollars," said he.

Sally's brow contracted and her eyes flashed. "You did! Why Mr. Trumbull did you say that?"

"I meant that you are such a fine girl that you are worth it; and really Miss Sally I think it too low an estimate. I ought to have said two millions."

Sally laughed. "Oh, that is funny! And do you suppose that he believed it?"

"Certainly. And so he has been courting you?" Mr. Trumbull said shrewdly.

"Perhaps so; but are you sure he is the same man?"

"I think he is; but a question will soon set that at rest."

Sally started in her impulsive manner. "Come and I will introduce you and then I shall know the truth of this extraordinary story."

Mr. Trumbull would have remonstrated, but she was half across the room before he could interfere. Murray started forward with pleasure as he saw her approaching him.

"Here is an old friend of mine, who think he has seen you before," she said. "Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Murray."

The gentlemen shook hands, and then Mr. Trumbull said:

"I think we met on board a boat on Lake Erie, last fall."

"Yes," replied Murray with a faint smile, "I remember it perfectly."

A few words were exchanged, and then Murray walked away.

"Are you going to marry him, Miss Sally?" asked Mr. Trumbull.

"No indeed."

"Is he rich"

"He is said to be."

"Then you suppose fortune will be a matter of indifference to him?"

"But what if his is as mythical as mine?"

"You must find that out."

"No, I don't care to know now," said Sally. "Let us talk of something else"

"Yes, I thought you were going to ask after your old friends. Have you forgotten all about them in these gaities?"

"Oh, no!" and Sally put query after query about her friends, until at last Mr. Trumbull said: "But you do not ask after Tom Middleton, and yet you might, for he cares more for you than all the rest put together."

"Oh, that's nonsense! But how is he?"

"He will tell you himself."

"Tom here?" exclaimed Sally, her face lighting up with delight.

"Yes, indeed, we came on together."

"And why hasn't he come to speak to me?"

"He says he did not dare, before all these people, but if you will go to your parlor I will send him there."

Sally started up at once, and Mr. Trumbull looked after her with a smile. He had been hoping for this match for a long time, and now as he went out to find Tom he whispered to him:

"Speak to her to-night man. I am sure she loves you."

Tom scarcely knew whether he was on his head or his heels as he made his way to the private parlor. He never could remember afterwards exactly what happened when he reached it. He only knew that Sally came to meet him with a bright, blushing face, and the next thing he was certain of she was clasped in his arms.

At a tolerable early hour the next morning a note was handed to Sally. It was from Mr. Murray, renewing his offer and begging for a speedy interview.

"Ask the gentleman to come up," Sally said to the servant, and Tom, who was with her, went out without one particle of jealous objection.

The young man came up and would have seized Sally's hand, but she drew it back haughtily. "Stop a moment. Murray, I should like to ask you a question.

He paused abashed by her resolute face. "What is it Miss Beauclere?"

"Do you know how much money I am worth"

He hesitated and stammered. At last he said: "Your friend Mr. Trumbull did mention to me that you had some fortune, but I assure you, dearest Sally, that it is of yourself alone I"

Sally checked him with an imperious gesture. "I have not a penny in the world!"

He stood still, looking at her with a pale, astonished face.

"Yes, sir, I am entirely without fortune, and whoever weds me must take a portionless bride."

"I am very sorry"—he gasped out the words.

"No need to express your regrets, sir, I am engaged to be married, and I will bid you a good morning."

Murray got out of the room as best he could, and vanished that day from Washington. His wealth turned out to be a mere fabrication of his own, and he was heard of no more in fashionable circles.

"After all wasn't it funny that I should be courted for my fortune?" Sally said, as she related Mr. Murray's discomfiture to Tom.

"But I agree with Mr. Trumbull," he replied enthusiastically, "that you "that you are worth your weight in gold."

REPUDIATION.

The repudiators are getting bold as they advance to the ballot-boxes, and if the people of Pennsylvania vote for Packer in October in view of the deliberate declarations of his intimate friend, Vallandigham, whom he entertained so handsomely at his residence shortly after the war, and George H. Pendleton, Brick Pomeroy, Andrew Johnson, and Emerson Etheridge, they will have done their level best to precipitate that catastrophe. Last Tuesday evening Andrew Johnson spoke at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the course of which he used these words, as printed in the Knoxville *Press and Herald* of Wednesday, the 18th of August:

There is a debt owing by the United States amounting to $2,600,000,000. The men who are engaged in the conspiracy to change this Government into an empire say that this debt was "created to preserve the Republic." Now, what is assumed? *Simply that we must destroy this Republic for the purpose of paying the debt by converting the Republic into an empire. My countrymen, before God and this people to-night, I would rather that the Republic was preserved and the debt let go.* [Loud cheers.] This debt was created to save the Republic. Now the Republic must be destroyed to pay the debt. *Rather let the Government be preserved and let the debt go.*

The election of Johnson to the United States Senate would be preferred by most of the Democratic leaders of the North, and on this platform. The election of Packer in Pennsylvania, and Pendleton in Ohio, would be the endorsement of this platform. Repudiation was never so near the hearts of the Southern leaders as it is to-day, and Packer and Pendleton have always acted with these leaders.—*The Press.*

ASA PACKER.

The Germantown *Telegraph*—an independent paper—gives this history, political and otherwise, of the Democratic nominee for Governor:

For the high and responsible office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Democratic party has nominated a man who is not a native of the State, nor distinguished for eminent ability of any kind in connection with public affairs. Asa Packer has been a member of the Legislature and also of Congress, but in both cases he was a silent member, without ability or influence, and the record of his public services is limited to votes in the affirmative or negative. If he ever drafted a bill of any importance we have never read of it. If he ever offered a substitute for any bill we cannot find the record of it. If he ever offered amendments of any consequence to any pending measure, his party friends have not yet shown the act, and we doubt whether they can do so. If he ever expressed his views on any questions of moment in language worthy of quotation, or to which his constituents could refer with pleasure or pride, it has yet to be shown. If he ever exercised any potential influence with his party in the Legislature or Congress the public is in blissful ignorance of it.

How, then, does it happen that such a man has obtained a nomination for Governor of a State containing four millions of intelligent and prosperous people, and untold resources? How does it happen that all the bold, able, thoughtful leaders of the Democratic party, whose restless exertions, and commanding ability have maintained their party strength under all that disastrous discouragements of the past ten years, have been thrust aside to make room for this silent member? How does it happen that Pennsylvania is asked to disregard the conspicuous public services of her own native born sons, and to elevate to the chief magistracy a man of no ability at all, from another section of the Union? Before answering these queries we desire to ask especial attention to the impudent assumption of intellectual superiority incessantly paraded before the country by emigrant Yankees on behalf of the New England States whence they come. We are constantly told by them that New England supplies the progressive power and intelligence of the republic, and no matter how much of that movement is furnished by the Middle States we never get any credit for it. Thus while Pennsylvania emigrants outnumber those of all New England, ten to one, in Kansas, we are constantly told that the Kansas struggles were carried on by Yankees. In the same way these emigrant Yankees claim the credit of all that is progressive in the west, while the fact is that the emigration from the Middle States in the west overshadows all else.

We do not raise this issue against Asa Packer for any personal dislike of New England men whom, as a general thing, we like, but the Democratic party itself raised the issue all over the South against every Northern man, and in the election of 1867 it raised the same issue precisely in Pennsylvania. We insist that if New Englanders are to be elected to high offices in Pennsylvania they shall at least be men of ability. But here is a man whose career as a legislator is one of unvarying imbecility, and whose advancement rests entirely upon the fact of being worth twenty millions of dollars. He was presented on that basis as a candidate for President of the United States, and the Democratic National Convention fairly laughed at the idea of such a nomination. These men had some sense and some principle. They had Statesmen and soldiers in their ranks; and they spurned the idea of nominating a money bag.

A great deal has been said about the liberality of Packer in giving a half a million of dollars to endow a college. But Ezra Cornell has done as much in New York and nobody proposes to elect him Governor or President for it. And what shall be said of Packer when compared with Peabody? There are citizens of Philadelphia who have given away unostentatiously ten times the amount that Packer makes such a flourish on. And what shall be thought of Packer's liberality in view of the fact that he fled to Philadelphia from his residence in Mauch Chunk, to avoid paying the local tax assessed on him to defray soldiers' bounties? This tax he never yet paid, while the poorer property holders of Mauch Chunk all had to pay it.

This is the New England emigrant we are asked to make a Governor of. The truth is, we have here simply a money getting and money hoarding monopolist, a typical man from among those who have amassed such tremendous fortunes by running up the price of coal so heavily. We have all of us paid our shares of the cost of making up these enormous fortunes. If we admire this sort of "enterprise" and want others to help themselves at our expense, all we have to do is to elect Asa Packer Governor of Pennsylvania, and the force of the example will soon produce a large crop of imitators. If the extortionate price of coal is a desirable thing, then Asa Packer is just the man for Governor. He represents fairly the influences whereby the coal trade had been so mismanaged. We invite our readers to examine the subject dispassionately for themselves, and we are quite sure they will come to much the same conclusion that we have ourselves.

DIET OF BRAIN WORKERS.—A New York doctor has been writing up the "Diet of Brain Workers." He combats the theory that they should live on nothing. Those authors and thinkers who delight in luxurious dinners will find the doctor's labors very palatable. He is not content with opposing theory to theory, but calls upon all to witness the fact that the most arduous brain workers are the heartiest eaters. The answer to the inquiry "Why is this?" is because they need it. And they need it because: 1. Labor of the brain causes greater waste of tissue than labor of the muscles. Three hours of hard study produce more important changes of tissue than a whole day of muscular labor. 2. Brain workers, as a class, are more active in their work, and work more time than mechanics or laborers. The thinking powers, the tools of trade of brain workers are always at hand, and seldom idle. 3. Brain workers exercise, more or less, all the other organs of the body, as well as the brain.

THE miser and glutten—two facetious buzzards; one hides his store, and the other stores his hide.

To remove stains from Character—Get rich.

GIVE WILLING BOYS A CHANCE.

The lesson inculcated in the following brief sketch is worth studying:

A green, rustic lad came years ago to the metropolis from a Connecticut village. At home he had done well in an honorable way, but he had read and heard of the wonderful city. He made up his mind he could do something in it. When he reached the city no place seemed open to him. Day after day he hunted for business. Want stared him in the face. He would not go back to his friends. Dropping into a large dry goods house one day in the search for work he chanced to come face to face with the proprietor.

"We have nothing for you to do, sir," this great business man said in reply to his inquiry, "but stay, what can you do?" he continued, "you seem to be an honest looking lad."

"Oh, sir, I can do anything—only try me. Only give me a chance to do something!" And the tears came out and trickled down the cheeks of the almost discouraged, forlorn boy, though he tried as hard as he could to repress them. "I will take the poorest place and do my best."

He was engaged and set to work. He was sent down to the cellar and commenced his business career in New York by pounding bent nails, which had been thrown in a pile beside the packing boxes, so they could be used. This was his work for two weeks, and he barely kept body and soul together on the pay he received. Then he was put in a better place. Then he rose to be a clerk, and no clerk was so hard-working, so faithful, so interested in this great house as himself. He saw his chance and counted up in his own busy brain every point in the game.

In five years from that time he sat on the manager's seat and hammered the crooked ins and outs of the business straight.

During his clerkship he never missed a day; and no morning went by without reporting promptly at seven o'clock. He saved money and prospered as the years went by. Go up Broadway to-day, and you will see his name in golden letters over the entrance to one of the largest and finest establishments. In that building there are seventeen million dollars worth of stock His trade extends all over the land. His fortune is princely. And even now, though the great merchant is getting gray, and the old time energy is waxing slow, a new light will come into his eyes, and a new life to his form, when he tells of those past days of striving, and says to the young men around him.

"Work, if you would succeed. Be a true, faityful, earnest clerk, if you would become a merchant of position and importance."

THE "SPONSIBLE EDITOR."

Don Piatt edited a campaign paper in western New York some twenty-nine years ago. Here is one of the reminiscences:

The talented editors were especially objects of vituperation and assault, and had rather a hard time of it. The office was broken into and the limited assortment of type knocked into pi. The infuriated mob, instigated by that fiend, Saxton, as the paper asserted, seemed, however, to respect that sacred relict of the great Franklin, for that was not damaged. It may be that it frightened them. The editors had their eyes in a chronic state of mourning. But they were game and kept up the war, until one day a long bodied, broad-shouldered, double fisted Democrat, named Jim Moore, stalked into the editorial sanctum and made the novel proposition of being published as the responsible editor.

You ain't up to these whig fellers, you ain't. Just turn 'em over to me—say I'm the 'sponsible editor, will you?

This was novel, but pleasing, and Jeems was duly installed in the post he solicited. Not long after an inspired blacksmith or eloquent tinker, addressed the bard ciderites. Our notice of this event reads to the effect that our quiet town was fearfully startled and alarmed by a strange noise that broke out with great violence, on Saturday last, near the church. On repairing to the spot, we discovered that the unhealthy bellowing came from a stray long ears that had wandered into our town. The owner of this disagreeable beast would do well to capture and stable him.

The paper was scarcely distributed before the eloquent blacksmith bounced into the office, followed by a crowd of curious friends.

Where's the editor of this nigger baby's dip? roared the stumper.

Don't allow no profane language on these premises, responded the ad interim editor, turning over the exchanges, and scarcely looking at the indignant intruder.

You be——! I want the editor, I say.

"Well, well, well," cried Jim with dignity, as if his precious time was being intruded upon by a fellow beneath his notice, I'm the 'sponsible editor.

No you ain't, chorused the crowd, you're only Jim Moore.

Don't try to fool me, foamed the orator, "I want the feller that writ that," pointing at the somewhat personal paragraph.

Ef you say I'm not the 'sponsible editor, exclaimed Jim, getting up and it seemed as if he never would get done doing that, you are a liar. You're a liar anyhow!—and in the twinkling of a telegraph the injured orator found himself standed on the curb stones, with his lately sympathizing friends regarding him curiously from behind corners. It is not necessary to say that we were not again disturbed.

JOSHBILLINGSIANA.—I never bet on the man who is always telling what he would have done if he had been *there*; I have noticed that this kind never get *there*.

The fear of the law here, and the law hereafter, has furnished us some very clever specimens of christianity.

Fools don't know their strength; if they did, they would keep still.

True happiness seems to consist in wanting all we can enjoy, and then getting all we want.

Beauty never dies; it is like truth; they both have an immortality somewhere.

If you would make yourself agreeable, wherever you may go, listen to the grievances of others, but never relate your own.

Men never seem to get tired talking of themselves, but I have heard them when I thought they *showed signs of weakness.*

Common sense is most generally despised by those who haven't got it.

Although mankind worship wealth I will give them credit for one thing—they seldom mistake it for brains.

Monuments are poor investments—the bad don't deserve them, and the good don't need them.

The best way to keep a secret is to forget it.

It isn't so much trouble to get rich as it is to tell when we have got rich.

If a man wants to get at his actual dimensions, let him visit a graveyard.

It is a good plan to know many people, but to let only a few know you.

WE are happy in this world just in proporshun as we make others happy. I stand reddy tew bet $50 on this saying.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1869.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumberland Co.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Allegheny Co.

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,

HON. A. STUTZMAN, of Somerset county.

ASSEMBLY,

J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq. Bedford county.
Capt. F. B. LONG, Somerset county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,

JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,

EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,

DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,

JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

PAYING THE DEBT.

The importance of the change inaugurated in the financial policy of the nation since the accession of Grant's administration is scarcely appreciated by the great mass of our people. That fifty millions have already been paid since the 4th of March and that Boutwell proposes to pay twelve millions more the present month is a fact at once understood and approved by all. But the magnitude of the change from the management of the copperhead, Johnson crew to that of the Republicans under Grant is not exhibited in that brief statement. Copperheads during last year's campaign figured up a deficit of $175,000,000 by the first of July 1869. Their calculations were made on the basis of their own management of the finances under Johnson and would probably have been verified by experience if they had continued in power. Grant's election changed the order of things in Washington and the first of July 1869 showed a reduction of $43,000,000 instead of an increase of 175,000,000 as copperheads predicted. This reduction is still going on at an increasing ratio, though the rate of taxation for revenue purposes is only about half what it was during the first two years of Johnson's administration. What is the secret of Republican success in paying off the debt? Retrenchment and an honest collection of the revenue. We have cut down the expenses of the Government, enforced the laws, and removed dishonest or inefficient officials until we have attained a measurable degree of thoroughness. The result is shown in the rapid payment of our debt. Not only will over $60,000,000 of the debt be paid by October first but the nation will be saved in addition the interest on that amount for the year making an additional $3,000,000. Beside, the credit of the nation is so much enhanced that we will shortly be able to negotiate a new loan at 4½ per cent. or perhaps less, with which to take up our present 5-20 bonds, which will result in an annual saving of $24,000,000. This we will be able to accomplish by the end of the year. The net result of the ten months of Republican rule may be summed us as a saving or paying off of the national debt as follows:

Amount paid off, if we keep on at the present rate, of about $9,000,000 per month.

Ten months make	$90 000 000
Interest saved on $90,000,000,	5 400 000
Reduction by new loan	24 000 000
Total for ten months	$119 400 000

We can confidently predict that the end of the year will show a reduction of the debt of at least $120,000,000 and perhaps $150,000,000, against a Democratic prediction of a deficiency of perhaps $200,000,000. Such are the results of the practical working of a Republican Administration. Let them be sustained by the votes of the people. A few weeks hence and Pennsylvania will be called upon to vote for State officers. Her verdict will be accepted as an approval or condemnation of the policy of retrenchment and reform. Let it be recorded emphatically as an endorsement of the policy and the party that is so rapidly freeing us from debt.

PROTECTION to AMERICAN LABOR.

Copperheadism in the Harrisburg Platform is afraid to say aught against protection to American industry. Pennsylvania's well known interest in protection led the wiser heads of the Convention to avoid this point. But the smaller fry, forgetting this prudent course, are many of them openly opposing protection and exposing the hypocrisy of their leaders in ignoring the issue. Democracy and Copperheadism is and always has been in league with British free-traders. In Ohio they have openly declared against protection and they have only refrained from doing the same thing in their platform here because they know that an honest profession of their true principles would result in the loss of votes. Copperheadism is, now as ever, the enemy of the laboring poor and would either reduce them to slavery or grind them down to such a miserable pittence for their labor as would scarcely suffice to keep soul and body together. It is therefore perfectly consistent in them to make the richest man in the State their candidate for the Governorship.

DOWN IT COMES.

The September statement of the public debt, like all its predecessors, shows a still further reduction. The amount is $5,600,000 beside $11,000,000 for paying pensions this month. It is particularly gratifying to be able to record this continuous and rapid reduction of the public debt at a time, when copperheads are raising a false cry of Republican extravagance. No better evidence is needed of the integrity as well as economy of the present Administration than this steady reduction of the debt, with the reduced rate of taxation. To refute the vile calumnies of these copperhead slanderers, we have only to point to the public record of our finances and the falsity of copperhead allegations becomes so apparent, that the most brazen faced of them must bow his head in shame and confusion. The Republican party is the party of economy and every one who wishes our debts paid will vote the Republican ticket.

A LONG, strong pull continues to be made by Secretary Boutwell at reducing the public debt. He announces his intention of buying twelve millions in bonds in the present month. Such facts as these tell more for Republicanism than all the fine promises of copperheads. Deeds, not empty words, are what the people appreciate.

THE Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that he will buy twelve million dollars of Government bonds during the present month. Bonds are now worth 120 in greenbacks.

A NOBLE LIFE.—On the 28th of June, 1861, at the very beginning of the late war for the preservation of the Union, John W. Geary was mustered into the service as a Colonel. On the 25th of April, 1862, he was promoted to Brigadier General, and on the 12th of January, 1865, was made Major General. He was wounded at Bolivar, Cedar Mountain and Chancellorsville. To the present day he carries rebel lead in his body. He has been Mayor of San Francisco, Governor of Kansas, Military Governor of Savannah, and Governor of Pennsylvania. He discharged the responsible duties of each and all of these positions with honor to himself and credit to his native State. Few Pennsylvanians have ever made a nobler record. The people read it with pride, and will re-elect him in October by an overwhelming majority.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

THE Democratic party inaugurated the most iniquitous and bloody rebellion that ever blackened the pages of history. The Republican party put down that rebellion and preserved the Union of our country and the liberty of the people. Then came the work of reconstruction. Andy Johnson's treason obstructed and Grant was elected to perfect the unfinished work; that work is not yet done; every Copperhead victory retards it and interferes with the peace and prosperity of the country. Do the people wish the long suspense ended, the work of reconstruction completed? If they do the only way is to vote the Republican ticket.

AN immense national debt is the legacy of the last Democratic anministration and the price of American Union and Liberty. Copperheadism and its rebel allies now propose to repudiate that debt. Thousands of noble and patriotic men hold the bonds of the Government and lent her their money to save the national life. Shall that debt be repudiated and the nation's fame bear the foul blot of dishonesty? Such lasting infamy can only be averted by active and earnest support of the Republican party. Every vote cast for Packer is a vote for repudiation. A vote for Geary is a vote for paying off our debt and preserving the fair fame of our beloved country.

COPPERHEADISM proclaims itself the friend of the laboring man. Every child remembers that it was the advocate and upholder of the slave power whose fundamental principle was that capital should own labor. Professions like these are dirt cheap. The people understand their design and will not be deceived. Copperheadism is the sworn enemy of the poor man and of free labor and its whole history proves it.

"BIRDS of a feather flock together" is an old and true adage. Asa Packer in admiration of his rebellious spirit invited the traitor Vallandigham to his house and entertained him in the darkest days of the war; he was also the friend of the rebel and repudiator Pendleton. What think the gallant soldiers of Pennsylvania of such a record? Can they who were the blue vote for such a man?

JOHN W. GEARY periled his life for his country in two wars. Shall he be set aside for the friend of traitors and repudiators? What say the brave men who fought under him in the many bloody fields of the late rebellion? Will they repudiate their gallant leader for one who was the bosom friend of their mortal enemies? No never! The boys who wore the blue will vote as they shot.

COPPERHEADS when they profess to be the friends of the poor man should be promptly reminded of the fact that they bitterly opposed the Homestead act which gave a home to every actual settler on government lands. The Republican party passed the act after a desperate struggle. Bah! the fewer friends of the copperhead stamp that the poor man has, the better he will be off.

THE Copperheads profess to be the poor man's friend and then nominate for Governor a millionaire who was thrown into the river and nearly drowned by his own infuriated workmen because he tried to grind them down to starvation wages. A pretty friend of the poor man indeed. Bah! such hypocrisy cannot decieve the intelligent laborer.

MANHOOD not money should command the respect and confidence as well as the votes of the people. The contest in Pennsylvania is between a brave soldier, and honest man and an upright officer, and Packer and his twenty millions. Will the people worship the golden calf or vote for the gallant soldier?

COPPERHEADS used to claim that they were the defenders of the constitution, *par excellence*. They now repudiate the conconstitution of the United States in the Harrisburg platform. Their professed love of the constitution was never more than a shadow and now the shadow is gone.

THE gold gamblers of wall street have organized to bull the market again by locking up gold. They succeeded in locking up twenty millions in a single day. Gold has gone up to 137 since they began their operations. When shall the country be delivered from the rapacity of these worse than thieves and robbers?

SENATOR BILLINGFELT has been re-nominated by the Republicans after a hard fight with the ring. Retrenchment and Reform have found a stanch advocate in Senator Billingfelt and we rejoice in his re-nomination. Let us have more of the same kind and the reputation of Harrisburgh will be greatly improved by their presence.

SPAIN though freed from the despotism of Isabella is still in a deplorable condition. The various factions, Republicans, monarchists, Carlists, priests &c., are all plotting against each other and bid fair to inaugurate a reign of terror yet, before any permanent form of Government is established.

IF Packer is elected the result will be as of old an increase of debt and taxes. If Geary is elected the present policy of reducing taxes and paying off the debt will be continued until the debt is completely wiped out.

LET every tax-payer remember that half a century of Democratic rule saddled Pennsylvania with a debt of $40,000,000 and that ten years of Republican rule paid off $20,000,000 of that debt and relieved every foot of land in the State from taxation.

THE California election has gone Democratic by a small majority, giving them the Legislature but making no change as they had a majority last year of ten on joint ballot.

STATE ELECTIONS IN SEPTEMBER.—There will be two State elections in this month. Vermont on the 7th elects State officers and a Legislature and Maine State officers and a Legislature on the 13th.

SHALL Geary the gallant soldier or Packer the miserly millionaire be our next Governor? Will the people disgrace themselves by prefering gold before patriotism.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

We clip the following report of the Senatorial Conference from the Fulton *Republican*, published by the Secretary of the Conference.

The Senatorial Conference met at the "Washington House," Bedford, August 26th, 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and organized by electing the Hon. W. H. Barnes, of Somerset, Chairman; H. E. Shafer, Esq., of Fulton, Secretary.

The counties being called in alphabetical order, the following gentlemen responded as Conferees from the different counties:—Bedford, George W. Williams, John G. Minnich and Isaiah Conly; Fulton, H. E. Shafer, David Hughes and Jonathan Hess; Somerset, Col. E. D. Yutzy, W. B. Coffroth and Hon. W. H. Barnes.

On motion of Mr. Conly, of Bedford, the Conference proceeded to ballot for Candidates. Mr. Conly, of Bedford, presented the name of Capt. Mullen; Mr. Hughes, of Fulton, the name of J. B. Cessna, Esq., and Mr. Barnes, of Somerset, the name of Alexander Stutzman.

On motion of Mr. Conly, the Conference voted to vote *Viva Voce*.

After several ineffectual votes, each candidate receiving three votes, the Conference adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Conference met at 7, P. M., and proceeded to ballot, result same as before. Conference adjourned to meet on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, Friday morning, and after some ineffectual ballots, each candidate having three votes, adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Conference met at 1 o'clock, P. M. and ballotted with the same result, when on motion Conference adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Conference met at 7 o'clock, P. M., ballotted six times and adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., Saturday, no conclusion having been reached.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, A. M., Saturday, and after ten ballots, adjourned to meet, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the result being the same, excepting one ballot. Mr. Hughes voting for Mr. Stutzman, giving him four votes, Mullen three and Cessna two.

Conference met at 1 o'clock, P. M., and proceeded to ballot. On the 37th ballot Mr. Hughes voted for Mr. Stutzman, giving him four votes; on the 38th ballot Mr. Barnes voted for Mr. Mullen, giving him four votes; on the 39th ballot Mr. Coffroth voted for Mr. Cessna, giving him four votes. On the 41st ballot Mr. Hughes voted for Mr. Stutzman, giving him four votes; on the 43rd ballot Mr. Hughes again voted for Mr. Stutzman and Mr. Shaffer voting in the same way, Mr. Stutzman was declared duly elected.

The Bedford County Conferees having been taken by surprise, asked Mr. Hughes to withdraw his vote, and Mr. Hughes himself asking to withdraw his vote. On motion of H. E. Shafer, the Conference allowed the withdrawal.

The Bedford County Conferees asked for time for consultation, which was granted. On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Conference met at 7 o'clock, P. M. Bedford County Conferees asked that their candidate be allowed to withdraw, which was acceded to, when they asked that all the candidates be set aside and a new one taken up, which was voted down by the Conference. Bedford County Conferees then refused to vote for any of the other two candidates when the roll was called, and Mr. Shafer voting for Mr. Stutzman on the 45th ballot, Mr. Stutzman was again duly elected. On motion, the vote was made unanimous.

Messrs. Shafer, Col. Yutzy and David Hughes being appointed a committee on resolutions.

The following resolutions were reported and adopted:

Resolved, That the Administration of General Grant of the affairs of the Nation, by his Cabinet Officers, meets with our hearty endorsement. That the Administration of General Geary, in the high office to which he has been called, is in concert with the principles of the Republican National party, and has given universal satisfaction to the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the nomination of Hon. Alexander Stutzman is an endorsement of his valuable service during the four years he was a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That for the success of the Republican organization, it is necessary that all persons lay aside personal prejudices and give the nominees a unanimous support.

Resolved, That this Conference is in favor of Retrenchment and Reform and advocates an economical application of the State finances.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the re-nomination of Gen. Geary for Governor of Pennsylvania, and the platform enunciated by the Convention held at Philadelphia, in May last.

COPPERHEADISM makes State and national debts; Republicanism pays them off by honesty and economy. Which do the tax-payers prefer as their rulers? Let them answer at the ballot-box in October.

THE copperheads raise a hue and cry against Geary because he favors temperance. Were they ever known to oppose one who was fond of his whiskey?

REPUBLICANISM showed its friendship for the poor man by freeing his house and lot from tax and levying it on banks and corporations.

REPUBLICANISM shows its friendship for the laboring man by protecting him from the competition of the pauper labor of Europe.

THE news from the eastern cities reports the Fall trade as of a most promising character, opening better than any previous season since the war.

IT appears from later information in regard to the international boat race that the Harvards were only beaten two seconds instead of six as at first reported.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

WANTED AT THIS OFFICE.—The *West Chester Republican* says: We are prepared to pay liberal prices for accurate and carefully prepared designs of Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as he appeared in public under the following thrilling circumstances:

Illustration No. 1.—Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as he appeared previous to being immersed in the Lehigh river, by indignant boatmen, whom he wished to compel to work at starvation prices, that he might accumulate a fortune of $20,000,000! The boatmen should also be faithfully represented, as they appeared upon that memorable occasion!

Illustration No. 2.—Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as he appeared when entering the turbulent waters, together with the positions of the several individuals standing on the bank, witnessing as well as assisting him to perform the fearful feat!

Illustration No. 3.—Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as he arose from beneath the waters, and what he did there!

Illustration No. 4.—Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as he reappeared on the banks of the stream in the midst of his affectionate admirers!

The precise remarks made use of by Asa in the four several acts of the Drama, together with those of his assistants in the aquatic feat, should accompany each illustration. Competitors will forward their productions with all possible dispatch, as we are anxious to place them in the hands of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, as forming a series of remarkable, soul stirring and patriotic incidents in the life of their candidate, and at the same time furnishing the most substantial reasons why he should be elected Governor of the State!

P. S.—Should the above designs prove satisfactory, we shall need others representing Asa's singular removal from Carbon county to Philadelphia, to avoid payment of taxes!

THE "slate" is that if Packer should be elected, he is to appoint Bill McMullen Secretary of State. Common gratitude should dictate the appointment, for didn't Bill put in the big licks for the $20,000,000 candidate at Harrisburg, and didn't he have his force of roughs and pickpockets there to back him up in the work? Of course he did and had—And why shouldn't Bill be Secretary of State if Packer should be elected?

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The *New York Times* publishes the following statement of the actions of the several States upon the proposed impartial suffrage amendment. It has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be correct:

Alabama—No action yet taken.
Arkansas—Ratified March 15, 1869.
California—No action yet taken.
Connecticut—Ratified May 13, 1869.
Delaware—Rejected March 18, 1869.
Florida—Ratified June 15, 1869.
Georgia—Rejected March 17, 1869.
Illinois—Ratified March 5, 1869.
Indiana—Ratified May 14, 1869.
Iowa—No action yet taken.
Kansas—Ratified February 27, 1869.
Kentucky—No action yet taken.
Louisiana—Ratified March 1, 1869.
Maine—Ratified March 11, 1869.
Maryland—No action yet taken.
Massachusetts—Ratified March 12, 1869.
Michigan—Ratified March 5, 1869.
Minnesota—No action yet taken.
Mississippi—No action yet taken.
Missouri—Ratified March 2, 1869.
Nebraska—No action yet taken.
Nevada—Ratified March 1, 1869.
New Hampshire—Ratified July 1, 1869
New Jersey—No action yet taken.
New York—Ratified April 14, 1869.
North Carolina—Ratified March 5, 1869.
Ohio—Rejected by Senate, April 30, 1869.
Oregon—No action yet taken.
Pennsylvania—Ratified March 25, 1869.
Rhode Island—Senate ratified May 27 '69.
South Carolina—Ratified March 13, 1869.
Tennessee—No action yet taken.
Texas—No action yet taken.
Vermont—No action yet taken.
Virginia—No action yet taken.
West Virginia—Ratified March 3, 1869
Wisconsin—Ratified March 5, 1869.

Heavy Bond Robbery—$10,000 in U. S. Bonds Stolen.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3d.—On Wednesday last the firm of J. M. Perkins & Co., No. 50 Wall street, had need of 10,000, which they borrowed of A. Colville & Co., having an office in the same building, hypothecating therefor ten $1000 United States five twenty bonds. On receiving the securities, Mr. Clark, the confidential man of the firm, placed them in an envelope and gave them to a young man named John Riley, in their employ, to accompany Mr. Benedict, of the firm of Perkins & Co., to place them in Perkins & Co.'s vault, under the Stock Exchange, for safe keeping till morning. When they arrived at their destination the securities were given to Mr. Benedict, and he placed them in the safe.

In the morning Mr. Benedict went to the vault and took out a package, together with his own papers, and took them all to his office. On the stairway he met Joha Riley, to whom he gave the package belonging to the firm of Colville & Co. The boy took it in the office and gave it to Mr. Clark, where it remained for some time, until Perkins & Co. sent in word they would return the loan. Then the package was opened and it was found the bonds were gone. Suspicion immediately pointed to Riley, who was arrested yesterday by Detective Niven, of the Central office. He was taken before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, this afternoon, and held for examination. The following is a list of the numbers of the missing bonds: 78,134, 168,663, 81,441, 125,883, 223,035,223,036, 226,038, 223,039, 223,042, 43,251.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Termination of the Small Change Famine, More generous supply of Fractional Currency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

NEW CURRENCY.

The Secretary of the National Bank Note Company and the President of the American Bank Note Company, yesterday stated to the Treasury officials, that by next Thursday they will be able to commence a daily remittance of $187,000 in small notes, and will be prepared by the 1st of October to deliver the new one and two dollar notes. Yesterday the printing division at the Treasury Department, sent to the Treasurer among other currency, thirty thousand dollars of the new fifty cent notes, the first issued, and on Wednesday a lot of the new twenty-five cent notes. The first was sent to the Treasurer, for issue. Thirty presses are now at work on the ten and fifteen cent notes, and the remaiodr on the twenty-five and fifty cent notes. This number will supply the demand, but in case of an emergency other presses can be put to work on short notice. $113,000 in fractional currency was received at the Treasury Department this morning, from New York.

DOING A GOOD BUSINESS.—The Great Eastern steamship, for laying the French Atlantic Cable, received $7,000 a month during the time spent in doing the work, and 1,000 shares of the Cable Company, the market value of which was $100,000, or $100 a share. The result of the recent expedition showed that the work of laying sea cables would always be exceedingly hazardous, and that the Great Eastern possessed great advantages over smaller vessels. The Great Eastern will sail for India in the first week of October, to lay the new East India Cable in February, and will receive $250,000 in stock for her work. She is expected to return to England in May, and will then probably be engaged in laying the Falmouth and Gibraltar cable.

THE BEST TIME.—The best time to court a woman is when she is young and pretty; the best time to ask a favor is just after a person has been to dinner; the best time to swap horses is before you cross a stream; the best time to pay your debts and addresses is when you make them; the best time to have anything to do with an umbrella is when it rains (provided you can find your own), the best time to correct an evil is when you find it out.

THE Kittanning *Republican* says: The oil excitement at Parker's Landing is still unabated. The place is filling up very rapidly, and fast assuming the proportions of a city. We hear of a considerable increase in production of some of the wells, and surprises in this way are said not to be an uncommon occurrence. The old theory that Armstrong county is "the great oil basin" may yet prove not to be altogether incorrect.

A NEW FLAG.—The Austrian flag which bore the symbol of the Holy Roman Empire has been replaced since the 1st of August by a new Austro-Hungarian flag, composed in equal portions of the red and white colors of the Austrian archduchy, minus the former imperial crown, and of the red, white and green colors of the Hungarian kingdom. Thus perishes the last vestige of the Holy Roman Empire of Austria.

GEN. CANBY is preparing a report of the election and condition of Virginia, politically, socially and morally, in which it is said he will exhibit a state of affairs that will be very prejudicial to the reconstruction of the State, showing that more violence, abuse and proscription have been exhibited by the people of the State than ever before.

Books and Periodicals.

THE contents of London Quarterly for July are: Eastern Christians, Scientific *versus* Amateur Administration. The Malay Archipelago. Rebel's Biography. The Argument of Design. The House of Conde. The Royal Engineers and Permanent Fortifications. Lucan and the truth about Ireland. Re-published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton street, New York.

OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—The above is the title of a new medical work, intended for family use, published in Chicago by J. S. Goodman & Co., and in Cincinnati by C. F. Vent, and sold exclusively by subscription. But few people are aware of the wonderful increase and growing importance of the subscription book business in this country. Such vast additions of really good books are disposed of by this method, that our *best authors* have learned to seek the subscription book publisher. Hence it comes that many of the best and most salable books are being published and sold in that way, and "Our Family Physician" is undoubtedly one of the best that has recently made its appearance. It contains in a condensed, but very attractive and readable form, as much matter as is usually found in similar works that retail for $5,00, while the price charged is only $2,50. There seems to be nothing surperfluous, and nothing left out that ought to be in such a book; while to our mind, it has a decided advantage over any other of its kind that has come to our notice, in giving the several modes of treatment, as practiced by the different schools of physician—the Allopathic, Homeopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic, and Herbal—so that choice may be made of the method that best suits one's inclination or convenience; or one or more methods may frequently be combined with the best of results.

We are informed that over two thousand copies of the work have already been sold to subscribers in the city of Chicago, where the author resides, and that the sale everywhere is unparalleled.

Science Advances.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious Bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while HOSTETTER'S has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health. For many years we have watched the steady progress of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in public estimation, and its benificient effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach, of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sitting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

Miscellaneous.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. JOHN LUTZ.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HOME.

The subscribers will sell a number of lots adjoining the CHALYBEATE SPRING PROPERTY in Bedford township,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

On two of them dwelling houses have already been erected. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a cheap and most desirable home, as the lots lie immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring Park, on the road, and not more than 120 yards from the Spring, at the following low prices:

1. One-half acre lot with dwelling house and other out-buildings, garden and fruit trees, an the best of water convenient, at $700, cash.
2. Half-acre lot $180, cash.
3. Half acre lot $180, cash.
4. Half acre lot $180, cash.

5 and 6. Half acre lots with dwelling house, brick yard, garden and fruit trees thereon for $850, cash.

7. Contains three acres covered with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the above lots, for $600, cash.

Any person desiring to buy a home, a few yards out of Bedford, will find this offer worth serious consideration.

JOHN LUTZ,
may8.tf Real Estate Agent, Bedford, Pa.

PRIVATE SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The following lot of ground, situate in the town of Duncansville, Blair co., Pa., fronting on Main street (or Turnpike) 75 feet and extending back 180 feet, more or less, and having thereon erected a large two story BRICK HOUSE, with basement and well, and good cellar, frame Blacksmith and Wagon-Maker's Shop, frame stable and other out-buildings, with fruit of different varieties on the lot. This would be a good stand for a Tavern or Boarding House, being convenient to the Rolling Mill and Nail Factory, and the Railroad. The House is in good repair and very pleasantly situated, with water at the door.

Also, A lot of SIX ACRES, near the Chalybeate Spring, one mile from the town of Bedford, with a Log House thereon erected. Adjoining lands of Chenowith, Amos, Shannon and others.

Also, 14 acres of Timber Land, adjoining the Colfelt farm, and convenient to good roads.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN LUTZ,
INQUIRER OFFICE,
or J. G. BRIDAHAM,
18dectf Bedford, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

E. M. FISHER AND BABIES,
Next door to the Bedford Hotel.

GOOD NEWS AT LAST.

The Cheapest Goods ever brought to Bedford.

We will sell GOODS CHEAPER, by 12 to 25 per cent. than ever sold in Bedford county.

The best COFFEE at 25 cents, but the less we sell the better we are off.

The LADIES' HOSE, at 10 cents we will not have this time, but come at us for 15, 20 and 25 cents, and we will make you howl.

You will all be waited on by ELI and the BABIES, as the OLD ELI cannot do anything himself. A great variety of Parasols, Sun-Umbrellas, Pocket-books, &c. Linen Handkf's (Ladie's and Gent's) from 5 cents to 25 cents. CALICOES from 10, 12 and a few pieces at 15 cents. MUSLINS, from 10 to 25 cents. You all know that we sell NOTIONS 100 per cent cheaper than anybody else. All Wool Cassimeres, from 50 cents to $100 All Wool Dress Goods, from 15 to 25 cents. Ticking, from 20 to 40 cents. Paper Collars, 10 cents; best, 25 cents per box. 4 pair Men's Half Hose, for 25 cents. Clear Glass Tumblers, 60 cts. a doz, or 5 cents a piece. A great lot of Boots and Shoes, to be sold cheap. Queens and Glassware, very cheap. Syrup, 80 cents and $1.00. $1.30 for best, as clear as honey, and thick as tar. Bakers' Molasses, 50 cents per gallon or 15 cents a quart. These goods will *"positively"* not be sold unless for Cash or Produce. Come and see us, it will not cost anything to see the Goods and Babies. N. B. All these Goods were bought at slaughtered prices in New York.

E. M. FISHER & BABIES.

These Goods we will sell so low, that we cannot afford to sing (Auld Lang Syne.)

All accounts must be settled by the middle of July next, by cash or note, or they will be left in the hands of E. M. ALSIP, Esq., for collection.
18june3m

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM BEING NEARLY "PLAYED OUT," WE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞INTEREST CHARGED ON ALL ACCOUNTS AFTER NINETY DAYS.

18june A. B. CRAMER & CO.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'

LET EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD READ THIS.

Their own interests are at stake in this matter.

Everybody has suffered so much from the accursed credit system, if system it can be called, that I intend to offer to everybody a Panacea for the evil in the future. On and after the 1st day of June, 1869, I will sell EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH OR PRODUCE. No doubt some customers may be lost to me, but I flatter myself, that it will be only those from whom I cannot collect present accounts. All goods will be sold at about one-half the profit now paid by customers. The People often complain of Bedford prices being higher than elsewhere, and doubtless true to some extent, and for the reason that good customers have had to pay for others goods, with an additional profit on their own. Let an intelligent community sustain me in this enterprise and they will save ten to fifteen per cent on everything they consume. 14may3m H. F. IRVINE.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

BOOK SELLERS AND STATIONERS,

262 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Largest and Best assorted stock in the city of

SCHOOL, LAW,

MEDICAL, DENTAL, CLASSICAL,

and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

General, Bank and Counting House Stationery of all kinds.

Blank Books made to order in any style of binding and ruling. 20aug6m

NEW TIN STORE

AT

ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

JERRY S. BLYMYER has opened a TIN STORE at ST. CLAIRSVILLE, and will manufacture and keep on hand a full stock of

TIN-WARE, STOVEPIPE AND COPPER KETTLES.

His PRICES *will be as low as any in the county.* SPOUTING and JOB WORK done to order. Give him a call as he is determined to give satisfaction. 13aug4t

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

REMOVAL.

JACOB HARLEY, JEWELER,

Invites his patrons and the public generally, to his New Store, NO. 1320 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, where they will find a large and well selected stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, at Moderate Prices.

N. B.—WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired.

JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of all kinds made to order. 16july6m

NEW RESTAURANT.—I have opened a restaurant in the basement room under G. H. Spang's Law office, and am prepared to serve cold lunch at all hours of the day. Ham, eggs, cheese, crackers, ale and cigars always on hand. Give me a call and I will insure you a good meal—Don't forget the place—under Spang's Office.

13aug4t BURTON EDSALL.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS will give prompt attention to all professional business submitted to his care.

Especial attention given to obstetrics, diseases of women, and all chronic diseases. Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. Office opposite INQUIRER building. Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. au13

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—The Register of Bedford county having granted letters Testamentary upon the estate of David Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased, to the undersignrd, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make known the same to them without delay; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment.

W. W. SPARKS,
P. W. SPARKS,
31july Executors.

PAINTING.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prenared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING &c., at shortest notice, in town and country. And all kinds of Wood Imitation carfully executed. Price moderate. The patronage of the public is respectfullysolicited.

9apr1869 1yr M. P. SPIDEL.

GROCERIES.

Go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S for CHOICE SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SYRUPS, &c. Choice Sugars 12½, 14, 15, 16 and 17 cts. Syrup 60, 80, 1.00 and 1.20 for choice Golden Syrup, and as good Rio Coffee for 25 cents as is sold in Central Penn'a. 16july3m

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Pond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

Miscellaneous.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent.

Thirty Year Gold Loan, Free from Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon the Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, besides now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 miles

west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interrst upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of Three Million Acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent Bonds themselves up to 120 or in U. S. bonds, as

A Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's property, covered by this mortgage, at $23,000,000 net, while the Loan is merely

$6,500,000.

The bonds have

Thirty Years to Run,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

Seven per cent. Interest in Gold,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free from Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The PRINCIPAL of the loan is made PAYABLE in GOLD, in the City of New York, but each coupon will be

Payable in Frankfort, London or New York

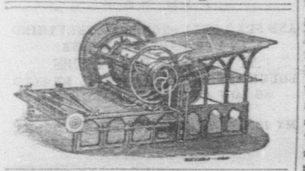
at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates.

On $1,000 Bond in N. Y., $35 (gold) each half year
" " London....£7 5s. 10 " "
" " Frankfort 87 fl. 30 krtzs., "

The Agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust had the condition of the Road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic endorsement as a

*First

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1869.

Local Affairs.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY

The Union Republicans of Bedford county assembled in mass meeting at the Court House on Tuesday evening. The meeting was called to order by W. M. Hall, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, and organized by the election of the following officers:

President—

B. R. ASHCOM, of Snake Spring twp.

Vice Presidents:

George W. Shafer, Monroe township.
Jacob Evans, Londonderry tp.
Jos. Fisher, West Providence tp.
Jesse Geller, Juniata tp.
J. M. Lehman, Coaldale borough.
D. B. Armstrong, South Woodberry.
Asa Stuckey, Snake Springs.
A. H. Hull, Union township.
Wm. Kirk, St. Clair township.

Secretaries.

J. Hoffman, Harrison Township.
J. W. Barndollar, Bloody Run.
J. Q. Nycum, East Providence.
John A Songster, Schellsburg.

Committee on Resolutions.

John Lutz, Esq., Bedford borough.
J. T. Keagy, Esq., Bedford borough.
M. L. Hetrick, Colerain.
Geo. B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
S. Clay Stuckey, Harrison.

The meeting was then ably addressed by J. H. Longenecker Esq., of Bedford. At the close of Mr. Longenecker's speech the committee on resolution reported the following:

Resolved, 1. That the Union Republicans of Bedford county in mass meeting assembled do hereby express their continued and renewed devotion to the great principles of free, constitutional, self Government and universal liberty upon which the Republican party is founded, for which it has so earnestly struggled, and which, by the blessing of God, it has so far triumphantly maintained against all the machinations of open foes and of time serving politicians.

2. That we cordially approve the course of the National Administration at Washington; its prudence and dignity with regard to our Foreign relations and its economy in the collection and expenditure of the revenue, by which the national debt has been diminished forty seven millions of dollars within 6 months, and that its honest adherence to a fair and just reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion commend it to the support of all right thinking men.

3. That we cordially endorse the nomination of John W. Geary for a second term in the Gubernatorial chair; a discreet and firm executive officer, a true Republican, and an honest man he will deserve the earnest support of every Republican voter.

4. That the nomination of Hon. Henry W. Williams for the Supreme Bench meets our hearty approval; his eminent judicial ability, integrity and impartiality, and his great experience render him well worthy of a hearty support for the high position for which he is selected.

5. That the extravagant expenditures and financial mismanagement of Bedford county call in thunder tones to the tax payers, that there ought to be an immediate reform in the commissioners office and the Board of Poor Directors, and that we call upon the people to elect the Republican nominees with a view that these things may be investigated and brought to light, and a change be made.

S. L. Russel Esq., moved to amend by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That we the Republicans of Bedford county in mass meeting assembled, most heartily endorse, approve and ratify the nominations of General John W. Geary, for Governor; Hon. Henry W. Williams, for Judge of the Supreme Court; Capt. J. H. Longenecker and Capt. F. B. Long, for assembly; J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., for Prothonotary; William Dibert, for Sheriff; William Philips, for Treasurer; James Fink, for Commissioner; Emanuel J. Diehl, for Poor Director; Dr. A. S. Smith, for Coroner; and J. P. Williams, for Auditor. They are all good men, honest and capable, and deserve and shall have our most cordial support.

Which was adopted by the meeting, after which the resolutions as a whole were unanimously adopted.

M.S. Lytle, Esq. of Huntingdon, then addressed the meeting in a chaste and forcible speech, in which he exposed the glaring incousistencies and hollow professions of modern Democracy in a masterly manner. Hon. John Cessna then followed in his usual happy style, convulsing the audience with laughter by his sparkling wit, and scoring Copperheadism to the quick with scathing invective.

The Court House was crowded to overflowing with an enthusiastic audience, and the Republican Silver Band enlivened the occasion with their choicest music. The campaign opens auspiciously and augurs well for Republicanism in Bedford county. Keep the ball rolling.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The democracy had a meeting on Monday night. Our curiosity to know what new arguments were to be used in the coming campaign, led us there, and as we looked over the well filled room, we recognized a large number of Republicans who were there from the same motive. After the meeting was organized, Bro. Meyers announced in few words, "that the radicals were to be *flailed* and skinned alive tonight." As these words fell from his lips, we began to recall in our mind, the bloody deeds of yore. In our imagination we had already pictured the horrible death of "Dash" —when a renowned Skinner was led upon the stage. Not the canine skinner of a few months ago, for his presence was debarred from the meeting by a high brick wall that stands a *leetle* bit west of the court house, but a would be "Radical" butcher of Chambersburg. He was a good looking gentleman, rather pleasant voice and made a good speech, save that it was a repetition of those same old copperhead yarns, which have been sung to the democracy of this vicinity for a number of years. The only new thing he attempted was to explain the democratic victories in Virginia and Tennessee, and in this unsuccessful effort, he skinned the bark off the palmetto tree and showed too much wool for the majority of cops present, as they had not been drilled to that point yet. They had been made to believe that the conservatives of Virginia and Tennessee were the Bedford county kind of democrats, but when Mr. Skinner informed them that these conservatives or democrats were for the most part long heeled, flat nosed, black, greasy, strong scented "niggers," and that they must accept the victory as such, there was a sudden change of countenances, (darkening,) and lots of cussin and swearin (quietly) all over the house. The next skinner was a stinger or Stenger, from Chambersburg, another good looking and pleasant speaker. He evidently is a regular subscriber to the Bedford *Gazette* as his speech was a compilation of that sheet for the last five years. He has very fine elocutionary powers, and drew some fine figures indeed. His speech in this particular would have been quite a success, but for the interposition of a too O! be joyful democrat, who caused an abrupt fall from the sublime to the ridiculous. The speaker was enjoining his followers not to go to sleep, and to illustrate his point related an incident running something like this, only more lengthy. "On a certain island is a high rock, the name or signification of which is, 'The man who sleeps here must die.' A gentleman visiting the island climbed this rock and disregarding the warning, laid down and slept. As he slept the tide rose, and when he awoke he found the billows raging about him and after looking in every direction for hope, realized that he must die. At this point the above noisy democrat, who was sitting back in the audience hallooed out at the top of his voice, *'Fy got auber he mus'nt bin a goot schwimmer.'"* This of course spoiled the effect of the figure, and the next speaker, a Mr. Spear came forward, but as the evening was growing late we left them in all their glory.

ALTOONA PARK ASSOCIATION.—The First Annual Exhibition of the Altoona Park Association, at Altoona Pa., will be held September 28th, 29th, and 30th, and October 1st, 1869. The Premium List foots up $9,750. On stock, the premiums range from $5 to $50, according to grade and quality. On manufactured articles, cereals and vegetables, the premiums are equal to those of the State Agricultural Society, while $1,050 will be awarded to owners of fast horses, including one premium of $500 to the fastest trotter—mile heats—best three in five. There is an excellent halt mile course, forty feet wide, and of easy grade, within the Park. There will be a grand Fireman's Parade and a trial of Steam Fire Engines, for a purse of $25, on Thursday, September 30th. Also, slow time, and velocipede races, and a race between a fast horse and a steam velocipede. *All entries*, except horses entered for speed, are free, and competition open to all parts of this and other States. *Excursion Tickets* will be issued from all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all stock or articles shipped over the road named, on which full fare, to Altoona, has been paid, will be returned free of charge. Any further information desired, may be had by addressing E. B. McCrum, Secretary of the Association at Altoona.

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow,
Large streams from little fountains flow."

Seven years ago the PLANTATION BITTERS were but little known. To-day there is not a nook or corner of our land where they are not found and used. The sale has reached the enormous number of Five Millions of bottles annually, and it is constantly increasing. It only shows what can be done with a really good medicine, and a systematic course of making it known. Perhaps no medicine in the world was ever so deservedly popular as the PLANTATION BITTERS. Go where you will, among the rich or poor, and you will always find these Bitters in use. Their merit has become an established fact, and we cordially reccommend them in cases of dyspepsia, loss of appetite, chills and fever, headache, &c., &c.

SMASH UP.—On Tuesday last, the narrows' bridge, about a mile east of Bedford, caved in. The whole structure is lying in the river. We understand the heavy timbers had rotted through where they rested on the abutments. Several parties had driven through the bridge a few moments before it fell. This will greatly discommode the travel on that line. We hope the turnpike company will take steps to re-build immediately. There are other bridges in this county which are unsafe to cross, and the authorities should see after them at once, or be made to suffer the penalty of the law for their negligence.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Within a month or two past we have received several letters intended for publication, which could not be published because of their unsuitableness. All letters intended for publication in the INQUIRER must contain matter of local or public interest, must not be personal in their character, and must be accompanied by the real name of the writer. Letters intended for advertising parties or their business must be accompanied by the cash at regular advertising rates. We are at all times gratified to receive and publish the communications of correspondents complying with the above rules.

MANY people are prejudiced against the use of spirits in any form, but we can assure such that the Constitution Bitters are not objectionable on that account, for while they contain only pure whisky enough to keep them from changing, the combination of roots, barks and herbs are the real articles of merit that produce such wonderful effects. The thousands who are using them can testify to the above facts.

No one ever regretted buying a bottle of Seward's Cough Cure.

THE Allegheny Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church will meet in annual convention in the Lutheran Church in this place on the 15th of September and continue in session about a week. The synod is composed of about 42 clerical and an equal number of lay delegates all of whom it is customary to entertain free of expense in the charge or community in which they meet.

ARE YOU REGISTERED?—Let every Republican see to it *personally* that he is registered. Don't depend upon any one else, but go to the Assessor yourself, and go at once, so that there may be no mistake about it. Naturalized citizens must present their certificates thereof to the Assessor when applying for registration, unless they have been voters in the district for five consecutive years.

PRACTICAL BANKING constitutes a part of the regular course of study at the Iron City College. For circulars giving a full outline of the method pursued in this important part of a Business Education, address the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUN-OFF.—On Saturday last a span of horses attached to John Patterson's buggy became frightened in mud town, and made a flying trip through Bedford, John, Juliana and Pitt streets before they were stopped. The buggy and harness were considerably damaged. No one in when they started.

BUSH MEETING.—The Methodist church at Mount Smith, Bedford Township will hold a bush meeting at that place, commencing on Saturday September 18th. Rev. W. J. Owens is pastor in charge. All are invited to attend.

AT a meeting of the Republican County Committee on Tuesday last, Wm. McClay Hall, Esq., was elected Chairman, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of D. F. Mann, Esq.

THE weather though bright and clear has been quite cool for the past two weeks. During last week there was frost several nights in various parts of the county but no damage was done.

THE improvement at the Court House can't be beat anywhere. The handsome iron railing is a fair specimen of that kind of work done at the foundry of Shires & Jordan in this place.

ANOTHER large hawk was killed last Friday, in Cumberland Vally, by Henry Dibert. It measured seven feet from tip to tip. Come along with the next biggest.

TRY *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer*, if you would have a luxuriant growth of hair.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half its price. tf.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR OF THE INQUIRER—*Dear Sir:* We had determined after publishing our card, defining our course as Senatorial Conferees, to remain silent upon that question during the campaign.

But the false and unwarranted assertions contained in the letter of J. T. Keagy, published in the Bedford county *Press* of the 1st inst., and also in an editorial in the same paper, demand a reply.

It is evident that Mr. Keagy intentionally misrepresents, not only the course pursued by the Bedford co. Conferees, but his own *status* upon the question. He says: "I always was favorable to Mullin as a candidate," whilst it is a notorious fact that during all of the three days that the Conference was in Session, this *fledgling* was using all his influence—if he has any—to defeat Captain Mullin. During the entire Conference he kept aloof from the Bedford Conferees, whilst he was seen in frequent and lengthy consultation with the Conferees from Somerset and Fulton counties. Not only this, but the Conferees from other counties, used Mr. Keagy's name to show that there was not unanimnity of feeling in this county in favor of Capt. Mullin.

The Conference met on Thursday 26th ult. We sat with closed doors, consequently our deliberations were, or ought to have been, strictly private.

During these deliberations the claims, merits and availability of the different candidates were freely discussed, by the Conferees from the different counties. During all these discussions the Bedford Conferees studiously avoided saying anything that could justly give offence to either Candidates or Conferees. We did (but in the kindest spirit) give reasons why neither Mr. Stutzman nor Mr. Cessna, would be available candidates in this county, but throughout carefully avoided any attack upon the private character of either. One of the Fulton Conferees during these discussions, asserted that they never could support Capt. Mullin, because he had heard more than fifty of the Republicans of his county say that "they would not vote for Capt. Mullin because he was *only a farmer*, and of course did not understand legislation, parliamentary rules &c."

Fallacious and ridiculous as such reasons are, they show the spirit that actuated these men, who, if they have authorized the false charges made against us in the *Press*, have done so to cover up the *real motives* which controlled their action.

In conversations with Mr. Cessna during the conference, we gave him the same reasons why his nomination should not be urged, that we gave in the conference.

We now call upon Mr. Keagy, Mr. Elliott, or either of the conferees from either county, to name one specific sentence uttered, or act done by either of the Bedford Conferees, that could by any just construction give that offence, which they claim alienated the Fulton Conferees from Capt. Mullin.

After it became apparent that the nomination of Mr. Stutzman was *arranged* between the Somerset and Fulton Conferees, we did then protest, earnestly and honestly, against that nomination. Seeing at that time that the chances for Capt. Mullin were hopeless, we agreed in order to secure harmony, to yield the claims of Bedford county, if they would name a new candidate from either Somerset or Fulton counties—any good man with clean record, who could control the Republican vote of the district. All these offers of honorable compromise were rejected, and by some mysterious means the nomination of Mr. Stutzman was arranged. Feeling that we could not, as honest republicans give our endorsement to a nomination so distasteful to the honest Republican voters of Bedford couny we withdrew from the conference. Whilst it is true that we did consult with a large number of prominent, and as we believe, honest Republicans, who spoke very decidedly against Mr. Stutzman, and who said that on account of his record, they could not support him if nominated, yet, it is not true that we were controlled by a few "rule or ruinites" in Bedford. Capt. Mullin is in no way responsible for our action, he never having indicated to us what we ought to do, after it became apparent that he could not be nominated.

So far as our actien in connection with that conference is concerned, we are personally responsible for it.

Having no personal aspirations to gratify, and with a consciousness of having acted from honest motives, and with a view to the permanent good of the Republican party, we are willing that our action shall be approved or condemned, by the honest, thinking republicans of Bedford county, and not by fledglings who have no lottier political aspirations than *fat clerkships* at Harrisburg.

ISAIAH CONLEY,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 6, 1869.

READ! READ! READ!—THE INQUIRER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—An important campaign is before us in which are to be elected a Governor, a Judge of the Supreme court, a State Senator and two members of the Legislature, a Sheriff and Prothonatory beside the regular county ticket. The best interests of our State demand a continuation of Republican rule and if there is ever to be any economy in the expenditure of the hard earned money of the tax payers of Bedford county it can only come through a change from Democratic to Republican management. That our people may be informed upon these matters and enabled to vote intelligently at the coming election, we will furnish the INQUIRER at the following rates for the campaign:

One copy	$0 40 cts
Five copies	1 75
Ten copies	3 00
Twenty copies	5 00

Let the active working men of the party go to work at once and get up clubs at every Post Office in the county and place the INQUIRER in the hands not only of every Republican but of every doubtful voter. It will do more good than days or weeks of talking and electioneering just before the election. Copperheadism aims a death blow at the industrial interests of our State and must be defeated. Copperhead mismanagement of the finances of Bedford county has loaded us with debt and taxes from which there is no hope of deliverance except in the election of Republican county officers. Now is the time to accomplish our deliverance. Let no time be lost. Get up your clubs and send in your subscriptions at once. Address JOHN LUTZ, Bedford, Pa.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy-five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, newspapers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Eguif. Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician* —Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Summer Arrangement.*—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 6.35 A. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 10.10 A. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 5.55 P. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 9.25 P. M.

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.

Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 4.35 A. M. to connect with the Express Train, and at 1.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.

The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. W. Knox in another column.

FOR RENT.—Two basement rooms, one store room and one second floor room in INQUIRER BUILDING. For terms, call at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf.

DIED.

At Manns' Choice, on the 29th of August, ALICE VIRGINIA, infant daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Cessna. Aged 1 year 4 months and 4 days.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.

All persons are hereby warned against tresspassing, by hauling stone, wood, cutting timber, hunting, fishing, or in any other manner whatever, on the premises of the subscriber, in Bedford township, now occupied by LEWIS LING, as the extreme penalty of the law will be enforced against all persons so offending.

10sept3m JOHN SHAFER.

TRUSTEES SALE OF A FARM.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 23d of SEPTEMBER inst., at one o'clock P. M. of said day, all that farm, or tract of land of which Jacob Howsare died, seized, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, containing 347½ acres more or less, originally surveyed on warrant dated May 20th, 1794, granted to Jesse Evans, adjoining lands of Barnard Oneal, David Peter and Wm. Adams, Esqs. Terms cash. JOHN P. REED,

10sept3t Auditor.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public who RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR,

and create a new growth where it has fallen off from disease or natural decay.

It will prevent the Hair from falling out.

All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

R. P. HALL & CO.
Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

10sept1m
For sale by all druggists. Price $1.00.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

JUST THE BOOK NEEDED IN EVERY FAMILY, and so cheap that all can afford it. It is a handsome octavo of 544 closely printed pages, containing the matter of a $5.00 volume, but is sold at $2 50. It differs from all similar works, by giving the different modes of treatment—the ALLOPATHIC, HOMEOPATHIC, HYDROPATHIC, ELECTIC, and HERBAL, thus rendering it available where other books are of no use. Agents find it by far the best selling book of the kind ever published. Over TWO THOUSAND (2,000) COPIES have already been sold in the city of Chicago, where the author resides. Send for Circulars, giving full particulars, terms, etc.

Address, C. F. VENT, Publisher,
10sept2t No 3 Barclay Street, New York.

NOTICE.—We respectfully notify all in our debt—knowing their obligations to pay us are *over* due—that unless paid in a very short time, cost will be added without respect to persons. Thanking all of our friends who have paid us promptly, we notify all who imagine they have a right to use our means for years, they will receive our especial attention. No business can be sustained without money, and we purpose handling some of ours "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

13aug4m A. B. CRAMER & CO.

1869. AUTUMN. 1869.

G. R. OSTER & CO.

Are now receiving a large and well assorted STOCK of new

FALL GOODS.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE for themselves. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS, whether you buy or not. TERMS CASH.

Bedford, Sept. 3d, 1869:3m

WASHINGTON HOTEL
FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., for sale or rent until December 1st.

The building is far superior to any other in town and is one of the most favorably located in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a good Hotel Property will do well to give this their attention.

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

3sep3m MICHAEL LUTZ.

PICKLING & FAMILY VINEGAR,

Superior White Wine & Cider Vinegar, of FINE FLAVOR, STRENGTH AND PURITY.

For sale by G. R. OSTER & CO.
20aug3m

TO THE OWNERS OF UNPATENTED LANDS:

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., May 6th, 1869.

In obedience to an Act of Assembly, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, you are hereby notified that the "County Land Lien Docket," containing the list of unpatented lands for Bedford county, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplement thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the county, at whose office it may be examined. The liens can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this Department. Proceedings by the Attorney General have been stayed for one year from this date, in order that parties may obtain their patents without additional cost.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
14may:6m Surveyor General.

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store

New Advertisements.

GENERAL
ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (12th day) of October, 1868, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. J. Pennell, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feightner, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the house of Philip Hollar, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the School House, near the residence of Joseph Griffith, in said township.

The electors of the Borough of St. Clairsville to meet at the School House in said Borough.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Saxton Borough to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

The electors of Woodberry Borough to meet at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, in said Borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton for the office of State Senate for Pennsylvania

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, for the office of Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of the several courts of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON, for the office of Sheriff for said county.

ONE PERSON, for the office of Treasurer for said county.

ONE PERSON, for the office of Commissioner for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for said county.

ONE PERSON for County Auditor for said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election in this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And incase the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one years and more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

By the Act of Assembly of 1869, known as the "Registry Law," it is provided as follows:

1. Election Officers are to open their polls between the hours of six and seven, A. M., on the day of election. Before six o'clock in the morning of second Tuesday of October they are to receive from the County Commissioners the Registered List of Voters and all necessary election blanks, and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as follows:

2. The person whose name is not on the list, claiming the right to vote must produce a qualified voter of the district to swear in a written or printed affidavit to the residence of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining clearly where the residence of the person was.

3. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief when and where he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceeding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

4. If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, he must, in addition to the foregoing proofs, state in his affidavit, when, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and produce his certificate of naturalization.

5. Every person, claiming to be a naturalized citizen, whether on the registry list, or producing affidavits as aforesaid, shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the Election Officers are to write or stamp the word "Voted" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate except where sons are entitled to vote upon the naturalization of their father.

6. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence of his naturalization, or that he is entitled to citizenship by the reason of his father's naturalization, and further, that he is between 21 and 22 years of age, and has resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days next preceding the election, he shall be entitled to vote though he shall not have paid taxes."

New Advertisements.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force, or violence, with the design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provide that "The Inspectors, Judges and clerks shall, before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections, shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations, required by the 19th 20th and 21st sections of the act of the 2d day of July 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge, or either of the inspectors, shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act, to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will duly attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, as an inspector, and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person, other than such as I shall firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, nor will I vexatiously delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid, but that I will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty therein, to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly, nor indirectly, interested in any bet, or wager on the result of this election."

"The following shall be the oath or affirmation of each judge, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will as judge duly attend the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, and faithfully assist the inspectors in carrying on the same; that I will not give my consent that any vote or ticket shall be received from any person other than such as I firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent any fraud, deceit, or abuse, in carrying on the same by citizens qualified to vote, or others, and that I will make a true and perfect return of the said election, and will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same, to the best of my judgement and abilities, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given me in charge, and also the name of the township, ward or district: wherein such elector resides, and carefully and truly write down the number of votes that shall be given for each candidate at the election, as often as his name shall be read to me by the inspectors thereof, and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and ability, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election.'

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly approved the 12th day of March, 1866: AN ACT, Regulating the mode of voting at all elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.

That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, out

Farm, Garden & Household.

A WORD TO FARMERS ABOUT SELLING THEIR PRODUCE.

Farmers are often blamed for not selling their produce as soon as it is ready for market. And it must be confessed that those who do so, taking one year with another, do quite as well, all things considered, as those who hold on in hopes of getting higher prices. They obtain their money soon after harvest, and are enabled to use it to advantage. Dealers in grain can obtain money much more easily than farmers, and can consequently hold the grain longer.

While, therefore, we think farmers often do better by selling early, there is still room for the exercise of judgment. One reason why it is usually best to sell early is, that most farmers are disposed to hold on to their grain as long as possible, and when the time comes that they *must* sell, there are more sellers than buyers, and the price declines.

It is a curious fact that people generally are more inclined to sell when prices are low than when they are high. When wool was 80cts a lb., it was more difficult to induce farmers to sell than when it was 40 cents per lb. Last fall, with red wheat at $2,25 in the interior of Michigan, farmers hesitated longer in making up their minds to let their crops go than they did last summer when they were offered $1,25 for the same wheat. It is a good rule to sell when you can get a price that will afford a good living profit. Farmers, at the present time, would have been richer by millions of dollars than they now are had they adopted this rule last autumn. We know of a great many who sold wheat this summer for one dollar a bushel less than they refused for it last fall. The whole nation suffered greatly by this indisposition to sell when a good price could be obtained. We might have shipped all our surplus wheat to England at a fair price, but by holding on we lost the opportunity, and finally sold at a price below the cost of production. We should take the lesson to heart.

On the other hand, when prices are low, we should not be in a hurry to sell. Sound wheat is an article that will keep, and it is an article that is always required, and it is absolutely certain that it cannot long remain at a price much below the actual cost of production. We cannot hold out hopes to such farmers as grow only ten or twelve bushels of wheat per acre, that they will obtain prices sufficient to compensate them for their labor. The country must be in a very unsatisfactory condition when such is the case; but we do firmly believe that there is no reason to doubt a farmer who raises good crops is safe in calculating that sooner or later he will be able to obtain such a price for his wheat as will enable him to make a fair profit.

There is one fact in this connection that should not be overlooked. In a cool, wet, late season in England, the wheat crop is always below the average. And they have had such a season the present year. On the other hand, it is very doubtful if the wheat crop of the United States is as large as was anticipated. We feel tolerably certain, therefore, that before another harvest, wheat will bring a price sufficiently high to afford the wheat grower a good living profit. He should be satisfied with this. He should be in no hurry to take less.

The question arises: What price should we obtain for wheat, to afford us a fair profit? At the present price of implements, machines and other necessary articles, not forgetting labor and taxes, we shall not obtain extravagant profits if we sell good, sound red or amber winter wheat—say in Michigan—for $1,50 per bushel. A farmer who raises anything less than twenty bushels per acre will not get very rich, even if he obtains, in our present currency, $1,75 for red wheat, and $2,00 for choice white wheat. When we can get these figures in ordinary seasons, it is not safe to hold on too long; but when, immediately after harvest, the price is much below these figures, those who can afford to hold their wheat run very little risk of loss in doing so.—*American Agriculturist.*

SORRY HE SOLD HIS FARM.—A. D. D. says he "never knew a man to sell his farm that did not regret it." This is perhaps stating it a little too strong. But being one of the oldest pastors in Western New York, he has had good opportunities for observation. I think men engaged in other pursuits who buy farms, expecting to find nothing but pleasure and profit in agriculture, are generally very glad of an opportunity to dispose of them. Such men seldom regret selling. But with a farmer the case is very different. He either sells because he can buy a cheaper or a better farm, or because he is tired of farming, and proposes to live in the city. In the latter case he is almost sure to wish himself back again on the farm. I heard of such a case the other day. A farmer was offered last spring what he thought a high price for his farm, and accepted the offer, thinking he could live comfortably in the city on the interest of his money. After trying it six or eight months, he offered the purchaser $1,000 to let him have the farm back again, giving him the summer crops and the wheat in the bargain. A farmer who sells expecting to buy another farm finds it not so easy to suit himself as he expected. If you must sell the better plan is to know where you are going before hand.—*American Agriculturist.*

HOW TO DIG POST HOLES.—A correspondent of the *Iowa Homestead* tells "how any man may dig from 140 to 150 post holes in eight hours;" and this is the process:

"The best tool for this purpose is a spade. The holes should be two and a half feet deep and the square of the spade in size, and very few need be dug larger.

"After removing the soil, strike the spade into, say, the north side of the hole; pull the spade gently northward and upward, without permitting the dirt to touch the south side of the hole; walk around the hole repeating the process on each side. You will find the dirt will adhere to the spade, provided it is not raked off by contact with the opposite side. The left hand need not be used, except to give direction to the blows of the spade. The dirt is easily removed from the spade by striking it into the ground.

"Don't be discouraged if you do not succeed in getting "the hang" of this method the first day. Give it a fair trial, and you will never use any other."

ABOUT HORSES.—From the Rochester *Union* we take the following: "Horses as a general thing, get too much licking and too little feed. If a man loses his hat while driving his horse, he licks the horse to pay for it. If he runs into another wagon through his own carelessness, he licks his horse to make it all right. If his horse slips or tumbles, he gets licked for it—if he does anything he gets licked for it, and it he *don't* do anything he gets the same. A great many horses know "a sight" more than their drivers, and if they could change places with them, society at large would be the gainers, and so would horses.

WHAT AN OLD FARMER ONCE TOLD US.—That the success of farming is in experience.

That to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but often of much benefit.

That to keep a place for everything and everything in its place, saves many a step, and is pretty sure to lead to good tools, and keep them in order.

That kindness to stock, like good shelter, is a saving of fodder.

That to fight weeds is to favor grain, and do justice to your neighbor.

Humorous.

WHAT is that which, when thrown out, you always catch without hands? A hint.

THE DIFFERENCE—Courtship is bliss and marriage is blister.

IN the language of flowers, if you wish for "heart's ease," never look to "marry-gold."

THE milkman's song—"Shall we gather at at the River."

A BLOW at a real estate—when men are engaged in breaking ground.

THE man who had no music in his sole wore seasoned leather.

THE place to look for rounded periods—in circular letters of credit.

WHY is the road of the transgressors so hard? Because it is so much traveled.

WHEN was the most beef tea made? When Henry the Eighth dissolved the Pope's bull.

HATTERS should not be charged with being a sleepy class because they always have to do with so much nap.

THE highest figure which some ladies cut may be best known by looking at their bills from the dress and bonnet makers.

AN India rubber car is about being invented, which, when jam full, will hold a couple more.

Pays is the name of a newspaper in Paris. Don't pay is the name of a great many in America.

A PICTURE of despair—a pig reaching through a hole in a fence to get a cabbage that lies a few inches beyond his reach.

ALTHOUGH I never drink, I think I'm taking a drop now, as the temperance man said when he fell out of the third story window.

WHAT is the difference between an editor and his wife? One sets articles to rights, and the other writes articles to set.

AN editor, commenting upon the importance of small things, says he does not slight a straw, if it has a sherry cobbler at one end.

TOAST—The Ladies—Their eyes kindle the only flames which we cannot extinguish, and against which there is no insurance.

A DOCTOR examined in court as a witness complained to the judge that if he was kept from his patients they might recover.

MANKIND has been learning for six thousand years, and yet how few have learned that their fellow beings are as good as themselves.

THE pitcher goes often to the well, but the latter has never been known to return the call.

THE first question that disturbed man was the woman question, and it bids fair to be the last.

NEVER put off till to-morrow anything you have no notion of doing until the week after next.

SOMEBODY says the Mississippi "had raised one foot." When it raises the other, it will probably run.

WHAT does a telegraph operator do when he receives the heads of important news? Waits for de tails, of course.

A YOUNG lady in Staunton, Va., keeps a list of her male acquaintances in a pocket diary, and calls it her *him* book.

PEOPLE often say of people that he is a cunning fellow. This can never be true, for, if he were nobody could find it out.

IT is very curious that men never know they have grey hairs. The discovery is always made for them by other people.

WIFE—"I don't think, husband that you are very smart." "No, indeed, wife; but everybody knows that I am awfully *shrewed.*"

IT is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles: the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.—*Pope.*

THERE is a man who labors under the delusion that "Hon," before a man's name, stands for honest. He ought to be in the museum.

A STORY is told of a young man who was going west to open a jewelry store. When asked what capital he had, replied, "A crowbar."

NOT having heard from the debating societies in relation to the conundrum, "Why do hens always lay eggs in the day-time?" a cotemporary answers, "Because at night they are roosters."

A GENTLEMAN one day indiscreetly asked a lady how old she was. "Let me see, I was 18 when I was married, and my husband was 30; now he is twice 30, and that is 60; so of course I am twice 18, that is 36."

AFTER MARRIAGE.—Wife: "Charles, dear, now that we are married we must have no secrets; so help me off with my *calves.*" (Husband groans and wishes he had found it out sooner.)

THE use of bricks as a lining for wells has been much disapproved of because they have been found to harden the softest water; bricks are equally injurious as a lining for hats, as they are found to soften the hardest heads.

WHILE an ignorant lecturer was describing the nature of gas, a bluestocking lady inquired of a gentleman near her what was the difference between oxygin and hydrogin? "Very little, madam," said he; "by oxygin we mean pure gin; and by hydrogin, gin and water."

JARVEY to Jehu, (at first sight of a bicycle:) "Vy, if 'ere ain't a cove as 'as been condemned to transportation on a hitinerary treadmill." Jehu—"No, my old honeycomb; it's on'y the latest fashion in donkey-carts, and the donkey 'as run away with itself, that's all."

A HIDEOUS-LOOKING old woman was recently brought before a municipal judge, in New-Orleans. "What are you up here for?" said he. "I don't know, unless it's for my beauty." "Your what?" exclaimed the astonished magistrate. "My beauty," screamed the hag. "Well, you can go," said the judge; "you are discharged—you ain't guilty."

"SARATOGA & NEWPORT—you've seen them,"
Said Charley one morning to Joe;
"Pray tell me the difference between them—
For bother my wig if I know!"
Quoth Joe, "'Tis the easiest matter
At once to distinguish the two—
At the one, you go into the water;
At the other, it goes into you!"

"I SHALL tell you how it was. I puts my hand on mine head and dere vas von pain. Then I puts mine hand on mine body and dere vas anoder. Then I put mine hand in mine pocket and dere vas anoder. So I jined mid de temperance. Now dere is no more pain in mine head, the pain in my body vas all gone away. I put mine hand in mine pocket, dere vas twenty dollars. So I stayed mit de temperance."

AN irritable tragedian was playing Macbeth, and had rushed off to kill Duncan, when there was no blood for the Thane to steep his hands in. The actor, however, not to disappoint the audience, clenched his fist, and striking the property man a violent blow on the nose, coolly daubed his hands with what flowed from it, and re-entered with the usual words, "I've done the deed—did'st thou not hear a noise?"

AT the theatre one evening, behind the scenes, Suett observed a performer put something under his cloak, and asked him what he had got there?" "Oh, only my dagger," answered the player. Suett, however, drew out a small bottle, and, having ascertained that it contained his favorite beverage, drank the contents, and returned him the bottle with these words, "There's the sheath."

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditton, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Medicinal.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middletor: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

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